

MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible. If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

# OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION- ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1999 – MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND

**Ref:** AE-JP-13L

**Date:** 11 January 2011

## OMAR B HORTEMEC.JPN 26.11.10 - HORSES (FOR TEMPORARY EXPORT FOR RACING) to JAPAN

### 1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

- (i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled horses (for temporary export) to Japan.
- (ii) Revoke OMAR B HORTEMEC.JPN 01.03.04.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 13<sup>th</sup> day of January 2011.

Signed: Alan Macleod  
Acting Group Manager  
Animal Imports and Exports  
Border Standards Directorate  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand  
(pursuant to delegated authority)

### 2. Japanese requirements

Horses for temporary export from New Zealand to Japan for racing must comply with the import regulations of Japan listed in this notice as follows.

2.1 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify after due enquiry the following:

2.1.1 New Zealand is free from the following diseases:

African horse sickness	anthrax
contagious equine metritis	dourine
epizootic lymphangitis	equine encephalitis
equine encephalomyelitis (viral etiology)	equine infectious anaemia
equine influenza	equine piroplasmiasis
equine salmonellosis ( <i>Salmonella Abortusequi</i> )	equine trypanosomiasis
glanders	horse pox
rabies	vesicular stomatitis
West Nile fever.	

2.1.2 During the sixty (60) days immediately prior to shipment for Japan there has been no clinical evidence of strangles, equine influenza, equine rhinopneumonitis and equine viral arteritis in the horse(s) to be exported.

2.1.3 During the sixty (60) days immediately prior to shipment to Japan there has been no clinical evidence of strangles, equine rhinopneumonitis, equine influenza and equine viral arteritis in any horse(s) on the premises of origin of the horse(s) to be exported, nor in any horse(s) to be exported visited during this period.

2.1.4 Within thirty (30) days immediately prior to shipment to Japan, the horse(s) were tested for equine viral arteritis with a negative result to one of the following tests.

2.1.4.1 Either the serum neutralisation test

2.1.4.2 Or the complement fixation test.

Date of sampling and testing recorded.

2.1.5 The horse was vaccinated against equine influenza using a vaccine approved for use in horses exported from New Zealand within one (1) year immediately prior to shipment to Japan.

2.1.5.1 Either twice at an interval of four (4) to six (6) weeks, being a primary vaccination course.

2.1.5.2 Or once, as a booster to a previously confirmed vaccination course.

Date of vaccination, and name and manufacturer of vaccine recorded.

2.1.6 With regard to West Nile virus:

2.1.6.1 Either during sixty (60) days immediately prior to shipment to Japan the horse(s) had been resident in New Zealand, which has never reported a case of West Nile Fever

2.1.6.2 Or the horse had been vaccinated against West Nile virus using an approved vaccine, twice with an interval of three (3) to six (6) weeks (or once for booster) during the twelve (12) months prior to export to Japan.

2.1.7 In addition to vaccination against equine influenza virus (section 2.1.5 above):

2.1.7.1 Either the horse(s) for export was not vaccinated in the last year

2.1.7.2 Or the horse(s) for export has been vaccinated in the last year. The name of vaccine and date of vaccination to be recorded.

(Delete as appropriate)

2.1.8 Horses arriving from areas distant to the port of embarkation were transported and held on premises under conditions that comply with clause 2.1.3 of the section on Premises of Origin.

2.1.9 All containers and land vehicles used for the conveyance of the horse(s) to be exported have been cleaned and fully disinfected with disinfectants approved by the government authority of New Zealand.

2.1.10 All containers and loading places on the aircraft that are used for conveyance of the horse(s) to be exported have been cleaned and fully disinfected with disinfectants approved by the government authority of New Zealand.

2.1.11 The horse(s) to be exported were examined prior to being loaded on the aircraft for shipment and found to be free from contagious and infectious diseases and in a fit condition to travel.

2.1.12 No animals not of equivalent health status have been loaded on the aircraft together with the horse(s) to be exported to Japan, other than racehorses participating in international horse races and their training partner horses which are subject to similar export certification.

2.1.13 The owner(s)/exporter(s) has been instructed that no additional feed and/or bedding shall be procured at any port of intermediate call during the transportation of the horse(s) to Japan.

### **3. Definitions**

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

#### ***Explanatory note:***

*These overseas market access requirements are based on the export certificate for horses for temporary import for racing to Japan dated 26 November 2010.*

## **Additional Information for OMAR Notification: HORTEMEC.JPN 26.11.10**

1. This OMAR replaces the one dated 1 March 2004. The changes made were:  
(i) the layout of the first page; (ii) combining Veterinary Certificates A and B, (iii) clause 1.1: equine encephalitis has been added; (iv) removal of coital exanthema; and (v) editorial.
2. This OMAR is to be used for horses competing in international race meetings, which are not staying in Japan more than sixty (60) days.
3. The term 'Name and address of consignee' needs to include both the importer name and address and the physical property address in Japan eg farm.
4. Clause 2.1.3 has been reworded to clarify the importing country's requirement that the horse to be exported has avoided all contact with horses and premises infected with the diseases covered under this condition (**Note:** MAFF Animal Health Division has advised that equine influenza be included in clause 2.1.3. Although MAFF understands that New Zealand is free of equine influenza, this inclusion is to cover any possibilities that racehorses might stay in other countries during the sixty (60) days prior to shipment).
5. The export certificate now refers under clause 2.1.12 to the "training partner horse" of the horse to be exported (hereinafter referred to as "the training partner"). A training partner may accompany the horse participating in the race/races, and will be subject to the same export certification and health requirements as the participating horse(s). The training partner will in addition meet the following conditions:
  1. The training partner may enter Japan only for the purpose of accompanying the racehorse(s) to participate in an international horse race held by the Japan Racing Association.
  2. The training partner will accompany the racehorse at all times during the stay in Japan except during the actual race time.
  3. The training partner will undergo export quarantine procedures together with the racehorse, immediately after the final participation of the racehorse in the international horse race.
  4. The training partner will be kept under isolation from other domestic Japanese horses in facilities designated by the Japan Racing Association

under the supervision of the central and/or local government veterinary officer.

6. The Official Veterinarian must supply a physical address on the Official Assurance, not a PO Box.

**Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market'.**